



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MINOR NOTICES

The *Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1906* (Government Printing Office, 1908, two volumes, pp. 454; 572) has just been issued from the press. It contains, according to usual custom, reports of the proceedings of the Providence meeting in December, 1906, of the proceedings of the meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch in the month preceding, and full reports of three conferences: one on the teaching of history in elementary schools, one on history in the college curriculum, and one on the work of state and local historical societies. It also contains seven of the papers read at Providence: that of Professor Munro on "The Renaissance of the Twelfth Century", that of Mr. H. O. Taylor on Hildebert of Lavardin, that of Miss Kingsbury comparing the Virginia Company with other English trading companies, that of Mr. George L. Beer on the colonial policy of Great Britain, that of Professor Channing on William Penn, that of Professor Hodder on the English Bill for the admission of Kansas, and that of Professor Woodburn on the attitude of Thaddeus Stevens toward the conduct of the Civil War. Rather more than the second half of this volume is composed of the Justin Winsor prize essay by Miss Annie H. Abel of the Woman's College of Baltimore, entitled "A History of Events resulting in Indian Consolidation West of the Mississippi". It is a paper marked by the fullest and most patient research, abounding in detailed information and written with every effort to be fair, but not with much literary skill nor with great insight into the political conduct of men. The second volume is devoted entirely to material furnished by the Public Archives Commission. Along with its annual report the Commission presents a summary of state and territorial legislation now in force relative to the custody and supervision of the public records, prepared by the late Robert T. Swan, record commissioner of Massachusetts. Next follow reports on the public archives of Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Augusta, Ga., Richmond County, Ga., Ohio (state), Ross County, O., and Tennessee. Nearly half of the states have now been reported upon. The second half of the volume, and rather more, is occupied by a collection of Materials for a Bibliography of the Public Archives of the Thirteen Original States, covering the colonial period and the years extending to 1789, and prepared by Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, chief of the Department of Public Documents in the New York Public Library. The title requires explanation. The average reader, we are convinced, would understand by "bibliography of the public archives" a list of printed books and articles on the states' present official deposits of manuscript record material. What Miss Hasse presents is a list, in chronological order under each state, of those printed volumes or pieces in which may be found the official records of its executive, legislative and judicial proceedings throughout the colonial period and to 1789, whether the originals of those records are or are not in the

state's custody. But whatever the title, we have here 300 pages of invaluable data. It is strange that men have essayed to write the constitutional and political history of our colonies without such dated lists of sessional acts, journals of legislative sessions, etc.; but now they have one. It is by no means perfect. In several instances it ignores peculiarities and distinctions of legislative bodies of which the investigator needs to be made aware. It is startling to see it stated, as a reason for introducing three pages of data from the colonial entry books, relating to the councils of Dudley and Andros, that only three days' minutes of that body seem to have been printed, when the whole body—125 pages—was printed eight years ago in the proceedings of two prominent societies. But we must be too grateful to Miss Hasse to cavil at the occasional imperfections of her ambitious undertaking.

Die Entwicklung des ältesten japanischen Seelenlebens. Von Jus-
tus Leo. [Beiträge zur Kultur- und Universalgeschichte herausgegeben
von Karl Lamprecht. Zweites Heft.] (Leipzig, R. Voigtländer, 1907,
pp. vii, 106.) The author essays to study, by means of such meagre
portion of their literary works as has been translated into European
languages, the development of the mental life of the Japanese from the
earliest times to the eighth century. Even within the narrow limits of
his information, he states that he has examined only the contents and
the "inner form" of his materials, and is not concerned with their
philological aspects.

The author argues that before the influence of Continental thought
was felt in Japan, its mind was wont to express itself in a very primitive
manner, its thought-life being limited to cruder forms of analogy and
comparison, and its attention being drawn to familiar natural phe-
nomena and forces and unconnected doings of man. In the poems of
the *Manyōshū* compiled in the latter half of the eighth century, how-
ever—or, rather, in that part of the work which has been translated—the
author finds that a conscious imitation of Chinese models had greatly
enlarged the scope and stimulated the development of the mental
activity of the Japanese. Aesthetic enjoyment of natural phenomena,
landscape, human conduct, and even emotional life, is for the first
time apparent. Buddhism has also given a tone to the world-views of
the educated.

Chinese influence upon the Japanese mind might have been con-
clusively proven, if the author had, on the one hand, compared the
contents of the *Wēn-süan*, the *T'ang* poems, and the *Kwai-fū-sō*, and,
on the other, examined the career and the literary habit of each of the
more important *Manyō* poets. What is most to be regretted is the fact
that the author has not made an analytical study of the *Norito* prayers.
The consideration of these prayers would have greatly enriched, as well
as modified, the author's treatment of the period before the seventh
century, and gone far toward explaining the origin of the new turn

which Hitomaro and later Manyō poets took in their metric compositions.

Herr Leo's work may be regarded as purely psychological, for its contents are too meagre, and its reasoning follows a certain method too closely, to be considered sociological or historical. It is, however, an honest effort, and a valuable interpretation of the material upon which it is based.

K. ASAKAWA.

Les Noms de nos Rivières: Leur Origine, leur Signification. Par Raoul de Félice, Agrégé d'Histoire et de Géographie, Docteur ès Lettres, Professeur au Lycée de Chartres. (Paris, Honoré Champion, 1907, pp. 166.) This is a production of very slight value. M. de Félice, in his preface, somewhat disarms criticism by modestly disclaiming any special competence in linguistics; but such competence would appear to be rather necessary for an investigation which deals almost wholly with etymologies, and the lack of it in the present case is much to be regretted. The sources of the material are fully acknowledged, and the work is put forth frankly as a second-hand compilation. But as such it shows neither a full knowledge of the "literature" of the subject nor any critical ability. It is marred, furthermore, by inaccuracies of detail. It cannot be said to have contributed to the advancement of knowledge or to have set forth adequately the present state of information. At the same time, as a collection and tentative classification of the names of French rivers, hitherto not brought together, it will doubtless be of service to geographers and historians, and also make easier the work of later etymologists. For all these purposes its value would have been considerably increased if exact references had been supplied, except in obvious cases, to the documents in which are to be found the early forms and variant spellings of the names discussed.

The Early History of India, from 600 B. C. to the Muhammadan Conquest, including the Invasion of Alexander the Great. By Vincent A. Smith, M.A. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1908, pp. xii, 462. Second edition, revised and enlarged.) The merits of the first edition (1904) of this excellent work were recognized at the time in this REVIEW (XI. 121-123), so that it is at present necessary to notice only the principal new features of this edition.

The enlargement consists chiefly in the expansion of the last three chapters of the book dealing with the Mediaeval Kingdoms of the North, the Kingdoms of the Deccan, and the Kingdoms of the South, which contain forty-three of the seventy-two new pages. A new appendix, pp. 260-264, deals with the question of the hostages obtained by Kaniska in consequence of his conquests in Chinese Turkestan. These are no longer believed to have included a son of the Han emperor of

Chiña, but to have been taken from the ruling family of some dependency of the Chinese Empire not far distant from Kāshgar. The date of Kaniska is the subject of a new and lengthy note, pp. 241-242, in which Mr. Smith holds to his previous opinion. The account of the Çaka immigration and of the Indo-Parthian princes has also been enlarged, pp. 215-217, Mr. Smith now recognizing two main lines of the Indo-Parthian kings. Finally, recent translations of Cāṇakya's *Arthaśāstra* have enabled Mr. Smith to give from contemporary Hindū sources interesting confirmations of the Greek accounts of Candragupta's empire.

The effects of the revision are evident throughout in slight modifications of opinions, the corrections of misprints, and the addition of bibliographical references, especially to works that have appeared since 1904. Naturally this revision is least in evidence in the chapters dealing with Alexander's campaign in India; here the only change of importance is the abandonment of the identification of Mahāban with Aornos, which was rendered necessary by Stein's exploration of the site in 1904.

That the second edition of such a work should be called for in so short a space of time is a proof of a popular interest in the subject that must be gratifying to every student of the records of India's life. That a pioneer work should require modification in no essential point is evidence of the skill with which the author has accomplished a difficult task; while the painstaking care for details and the additions that make the new edition a distinct improvement upon the old, deserve the gratitude of all students of the history of India.

G. M. BOLLING.

La Vie en France au Moyen Âge, d'après quelques Moralistes du Temps. Par Ch.-V. Langlois. (Paris, Hachette et Cie, 1908, pp. xix, 359.) Professor Langlois is known on both sides of the Atlantic for his exact and critical scholarship. His knowledge of the literary sources of the history of medieval France is equalled by few. Four years ago he presented certain of these sources, condensed to popular form in *La Société Française au XIII^e Siècle d'après Dix Romans d'Aventure*. And now he has published a pendant in the present work. In both books, his description of the writings analyzed and excerpted is accurate and sufficient; and both books are practical exemplifications of the author's view, which he thus states: "Je suis de plus en plus persuadé que la meilleure méthode, pour communiquer au public les résultats vraiment assimilables de nos travaux, n'est pas d'écrire des livres d'histoire générale; c'est de présenter les documents eux-mêmes, purifiés des fautes matérielles qui s'y étaient glissées, allégés des superfluités qui les encombrent, en indiquant avec précision ce que l'on sait des circonstances où ils ont été rédigés et en les éclairant au besoin par des rapprochements appropriés."

Much may be said in favor of this manner of purveying history—it

is also easy for the writer. Yet it excludes the historian's function of interpretation, which Professor Langlois appears to regard as either useless or dangerous. Some of us indeed doubt whether the historian's function should be limited to the purveyorship of the sources, and even think it his business to explain a little "how it all came about". Professor Langlois closes his statement with these words: "Le vrai rôle de l'historien, c'est de mettre en contact, dans les meilleures conditions possibles, les gens de maintenant avec les documents originaux qui sont les traces laissées par les gens d'autrefois, sans y rien mêler de lui-même." He has certainly succeeded in putting very little of himself in the book before us.

The writings of contemporary *moralistes* which Professor Langlois gives after his method of extracts strung together by a running analysis of the intervening matter, are some of them well known: *Le Livre des Manières*, for example, of Étienne de Fougères (d. 1178); *La Bible Guiot*; *Le Besant de Dieu*; *Les Quatre Âges de l'Homme* of Philippe de Novare (1195-1265 c.), a prose composition less well-known; *Le Livre des Lamentations de Mahieu* (or *Lamenta*), written about 1301 by an advocate, a native of Boulogne; and the enigmatical and allegorical *Fauvel*—are among them. They present society from the point of view of the moralist, or satirist, with various shadings according to the special circumstances and opinions of the author. Professor Langlois gives a sufficient presentation of their contents. His book will be of value to the student of the period, provided he has some knowledge of Old French; for the extracts in this book are not modernized.

Théodore II. Lascaris, Empereur de Nicée. Par Jean B. Pappadopoulos, Docteur de la Faculté des Lettres de Paris. (Paris, Alphonse Picard et Fils, 1908, pp. xv, 192.) Like so many other Byzantine rulers Theodore Lascaris II. was an author of considerable repute. This has invested him with an interest entirely apart from his deeds as emperor, and the accounts of him in the past have dealt mainly with his writings. His career has generally been summed up to the effect that he was a degenerate, gifted with remarkable ability as a statesman and author. Gibbon, for example, gave only a little over a page to Theodore. After stating that he was degenerate but not devoid of energy, most of the space was filled with two anecdotes to illustrate his unbridled temper and cruelty. There are several errors, some of which Bury has overlooked in his edition of Gibbon. This illustrates the need of some more accurate study.

The present work is a well-proportioned narrative of his life, deeds and writings. The first third describes his education and character before his accession to the throne in 1254, at the age of thirty-two. The second part recounts the events of his reign of less than four years. The third section, concerning him as an author, is brief and is

the least important. This is due in part, however, to the fact that his writings have been drawn upon so constantly in the preceding portions.

The author has a much more favorable opinion of his hero than that which is generally held. He would subscribe to Cave's judgment: *Princeps omnino eruditus, meliore sorte saeculoque dignus*. In addition to his ability as a writer, Pappadopoulos points out Theodore's wise economy, skilful diplomacy, successful administration and victorious campaigns. "Roi philosophe, avec la rare vertu d'avoir pleine conscience de ses devoirs sacrés, il rêva le bonheur de son peuple et y travailla pendant la courte période de sa vie et de son règne avec un dévouement, une abnégation et une ardeur dignes d'admiration" (p. 138). He does not disguise the emperor's ungovernable temper or cruelty, but attributes the first to his diseased state and suggests that the other was justifiable. This and the passage just quoted illustrate the one serious defect in the work—the author is inclined to be a panegyrist.

The volume contains a bibliography of the printed and unprinted works of Theodore, and of the sources and secondary works for his life. The account itself is clear and interesting; there are very few errors or repetitions. In the appendix is published for the first time the funeral oration on Frederick II., which is, as Bury said, "a work which ought to have been published long ago". It is to be regretted that the author did not bring out the many points of resemblance between Frederick II. and Theodore II. In the future the latter will undoubtedly be judged more favorably and more justly as the result of Pappadopoulos's labor.

DANA CARLETON MUNRO.

Études de Diplomatique Anglaise de l'Avènement d'Edouard Ier à celui de Henri VII. (1272-1485): Le Sceau Privé, le Sceau Secret, le Signet. Par Eugène Déprez, Docteur ès Lettres, Archiviste du Pas-de-Calais. (Paris, Honoré Champion, 1908, pp. 127.) The science of Diplomatics in England still lags far behind the progress of such studies on the Continent, and the requisite monographic investigation is lacking in almost every field relating to the documents of English sovereigns. M. Déprez, known as the author of important volumes on Anglo-French relations in the period of the Hundred Years' War, has brought the training of the École des Chartes to bear upon the extensive privy seal files in the Public Record Office, which he has had occasion to explore systematically for material concerning the history of France from 1272 to 1485. By the aid of typical examples he shows the relation of the privy seal and secret letters to the issuance of letters patent and letters close, and examines the characteristics of the different types to be found in this period. Contrary to a common opinion, he shows that English came into use in royal letters, by the side of Latin and French, as early as the reign of Henry V. The study is professedly

only a sketch, but it is work of the right kind and deserves to be continued. Ninety-one unpublished documents are printed in the course of the essay.

C. H. H.

The Growth of Modern Nations. A History of the Particularist Form of Society. Translated from the French of Henry de Tourville by M. G. Loch. (New York, Longmans, Green and Company, 1907, pp. viii, 508.) The author of this panegyric of the Anglo-Saxon race was a disciple of Le Play, and a leader of the group of sociologists of whom Edmond Demolin achieved the widest reputation. The main theme of the book is the history of the particularist form of society, that is, an individualistic society, whose members are distinguished by their personal freedom and initiative and whose characteristic material basis is the independent and isolated landed estate. Opposed to this is the patriarchal, communal, or socialistic form of society, characterized by the subordination of the individual.

It is argued that the particularist form of society originated in Norway, where geographical conditions favored its development; that emigrants from Norway to the Saxon plain of the Weser and the Ems introduced it into the interior of the Continent, whence the emigrations and conquests of Franks and Saxons carried it over large portions of Europe, and that from England, where it thrived best, it spread to America and Australia. In England the particularist tendencies of the Saxons were ultimately victorious over the patriarchal tendencies of Angles, Danes and Normans; and the landed gentry finally gained control of the government. France, on the other hand, lost her particularist stamp through the early development of urban institutions; the growth of a strong royal power and an all-pervasive central administration; the appointment of townsmen as functionaries of the state; and the abandoning of agriculture to the peasantry. The book is a mass of generalizations, of which many are based on hypotheses rather than upon ascertained facts, while few, if any, are supported by sufficient evidence. The author attributes the persistence or the disappearance of individualism, now to race, now to geographical environment, and now to the influence of social and political institutions, with no apparent realization of the difficulty of determining with security the quantitative psychological effect of these various forces upon a given people at a given time. The book may be of some value in suggesting new points of view; but the method is so superficial that the conclusions carry slight weight. It would be impossible in a limited space to criticize the work in detail, but it may be remarked that the social organization of the Angles probably did not differ from that of the Saxons in the manner described (p. 239 ff.); that the so-called "laws of King Edward" and Magna Charta did not have the significance here assigned to them (pp. 273, 274, 285) and that the Saxon, whose rural organization had important communal features,

and in whose social organization lordship played a most important part, was much less of an individualist than is here supposed.

The Letters of Martin Luther. Selected and translated by Margaret A. Currie. (London, 1908, The Macmillan Company, pp. xxxv, 482.) This volume consists of five hundred of Luther's letters, selected out of about twenty-five hundred extant, and translated into English, together with a short introduction on the value of the letters and some of the people to whom they were addressed. The translator has added brief headings to each epistle, taken mainly from De Wette, and a summary of important events at the beginning of most of the years.

It is superfluous to point out the great charm which such a book as this might possess, and its value for both the ordinary reader and the student of the Protestant revolt. It is a pity that the worth of so good a selection as has been made by the present translator should be largely impaired by her unscientific method and imperfect acquaintance with the subject, as well as by numerous errors in form and rendering.

Ender's edition of the letters, the best and latest, should have been used as far as it is complete (to August 1538), and thereby several blunders would have been avoided. The next best edition is that of De Wette, but the translator's statement (p. xix) that this has been the text-book throughout is hardly justified by reference to the text, where many letters are assigned to Walch and other German versions (from the Latin), one at least having been taken from a previous English translation (no. cclxii.).

Mistakes and inconsistencies in giving English equivalents of German names abound. We have compared several letters taken at random with the original and found the translation in all of them extremely inaccurate, mistakes due partly to carelessness, partly to ignorance of the meaning of Latin and German words. In one case (p. 221), the German word *Messe* is inserted in parentheses to explain the English, where in the original we find *Jahrmarkt*. Some letters are greatly compressed without any indication that anything has been omitted (e.g., no. ccx.).

The translator is much at sea when any allusion to contemporary events or persons occurs. She does not know that the "Cardinal St. Giorgio" is Petrucci (p. 54), nor that the "Cardinal of Eborack" [sic] referred to in the famous letter to Henry VIII. (p. 332) is Wolsey, Cardinal Archbishop of York, nor that "Antonius" (p. 332) is Robert Barnes, nor that the Bishop of Hereford (p. 359) is Edward Fox. Ulrich Pindar (p. 16) is not, as she thinks, the famous physician, and Luther's "enemy Calculus" (p. 359) is not a person, as one would infer from her text. The much discussed General Council appears now as the "Diet" (p. 332), now as the "Congress" (p. 340).

PRESERVED SMITH.

George Buchanan: a Memorial, 1506-1906. Compiled and edited by D. A. Millar (on behalf of the Executive of the Students' Representative Council of St. Andrews University). (London, David Nutt; St. Andrews, W. C. Henderson and Son, 1907, pp. xix, 490.) This book is a fine example of its kind. It is fitted to honor the memory of Buchanan for those who know him, and to recall him to those who may have forgotton that his friends called him the leading poet of the age. Twenty-four short essays make up the first part of the volume. They present Buchanan as a student, as a controversialist, as a courtier, as a philosopher, a poet, a humanist, a Latin scholar, a historian and a wit. We are told about his life in France and in Portugal. Five essays describe the separate classes of his writings. Other essays discuss his influence upon the Continent and his influence upon the thought of his age. There is a note upon his pension; and accounts of his family tree, his portraits and his monuments. We are shown every phase of the life of his times touched by this Scotch Presbyterian who was so filled with the spirit of humanism that he turned the psalms of David into Horatian odes.

The editor calls this book "an appreciation of work done and a record of praise for that work". But he wished to make something more than a record and a eulogy. He intended to give Scotchmen "an insight not merely into Buchanan's life and habits but into the times in which he lived and the part he played in the light of Scottish history and European thought". The writers of the volume have done all that was possible to carry out this broad view of its function.

To mention particular essays, where all are so good in their several sorts, is merely to voice a personal preference. The writer enjoyed Professor Herkless's finely written paper on Buchanan and the Franciscans. But then he enjoyed many others. Mr. Smeaton's paper on Buchanan's Influence on his Contemporaries is an admirable example of condensation without obscurity. Buchanan in Portugal seems the most valuable of several excellent papers whose writers have investigated obscure episodes in Buchanan's life and extended our knowledge of facts.

The book is rather difficult to read through continuously from cover to cover. But that is not the fault of any one concerned in producing it. All books of this kind are difficult to read unless they are taken a little at a time, and, taken that way, this particular book gives great pleasure. If some one of the writers had used the new and old material contained in these separate essays to produce a portrait of Buchanan in miniature, the scattered impressions of the reader might have been focussed. But this is only saying that the editor and his collaborators have done their work so well that one wishes they had done a little more.

The illustrations, facsimiles of documents, contemporary portraits of Buchanan, memorials to him, and pictures of places connected with his life and fortunes, are interesting.

Translations of Buchanan's verses, many of them by students of St. Andrews, form a fitting second part to the volume, which is furnished with nine appendixes. One of them contains an account of the Quater-Centenary Buchanan Celebration held at St. Andrews, July, 1906.

For the success of their pious intention to create another memorial to one of the greatest of the alumni of their Alma Mater, the Students' Representative Council of St. Andrews University is to be heartily congratulated.

PAUL VAN DYKE.

Die Unionstätigkeit John Durie's unter dem Protektorat Cromwells. Ein Beitrag zur Kirchengeschichte des siebzehnten Jahrhunderts. Von Lic. Karl Brauer, Pfarrer zu Grüsen. (Marburg, N. G. Elwert, 1907, pp. x, 253.) The task set for himself by the author of this excellent monograph is to give an account of four out of the fifty years of John Durie's activity in the cause of union between the evangelical churches: those years when the support of Cromwell gave his plans some apparent promise of success, and which are most important for the formation of an estimate of his work.

The book is divided into two very unequal parts. The first and more considerable contains, after a brief account of his early years, the narrative of Durie's travels in Switzerland, Germany and the Netherlands, from 1654 through 1657; his countless negotiations with synods, legislatures, theological faculties, preachers and princes; and his undaunted courage in the face of almost constant difficulties and disappointments. This, the most important portion of the work, is a monument of industrious research. The author has ransacked the archives and libraries of the cities and states visited by Durie, as well as the manuscript collections of the British Museum, and has thus been able to give an account of the activities of the indefatigable champion of union, week by week and almost day by day. If close adherence to chronological order has sometimes resulted in a lack of clearness, especially in the chapters relating to the German states, this was perhaps inevitable in view of the number and complicated character of the transactions involved.

The thirty pages of the second part are devoted to a consideration of Durie's plans and aims. It contains careful analyses and useful citations, and though the conclusions of the author are not invariably logical nor his arguments always convincing, he characterizes justly the impracticable elements in Durie's schemes, and rightly insists that in the emphasis he placed on practical as opposed to dogmatic Christianity, lies the importance of his career in the development of religious thought. Although obviously his contact with Durie has not left him untouched by the Scotchman's personal charm, he maintains a scrupulously just attitude with regard to his failings: erring, if at all, on the side of severity. It is perhaps through fear of letting his sympathies get the better of his judgment that he seems to have failed to arrive

at a clear comprehension of Durie's character. Or is it rather that he has studied his man at too close range, and so has failed to grasp him as a whole?

Eight of the more important documents cited are included in an appendix. The more important published works relating to Durie are enumerated in a foot-note to page one, and a list of the manuscript sources used is given in the preface. This list does not include the letters of Durie among the Baxter Correspondence in the Dr. Williams's Library, London; though only a few of these were written during the Protectorate, a number are important for his ideas, and one of them (VI., f. 90) should be added to the authorities for his visit to Sweden in 1653 (p. 13, note).

LOUISE FARGO BROWN.

Mirabeau, the Demi-God, being the True and Romantic Story of his Life and Adventures. By W. R. H. Trowbridge. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1907, pp. xi, 404.) The change of a single word in the subtitle of this work, namely the substitution of "Fictitious" for "Romantic", would convey to the reader a clearer idea of its contents. Surely Mr. Trowbridge was not naïve enough to believe that the student of history would take his book seriously, would accept as biography what is simply a weak historical novel. If the book made no pretense of being anything else than a historical novel, the REVIEW might well pass it by unnoticed, but unfortunately the attempt is made to deceive the unwary reader by a parade of learning, or do I wrong Mr. Trowbridge? Did he really think that he could "satisfy the curiosity of those who may be inclined to question the accuracy of details that seem doubtful" by "appending a bibliography of the works from which he had drawn his material"? Did he "refrain from adding the notes, with which it is so easy to adorn a work of this kind", "simply to avoid the charge of striving after the *éclat* of historical research"? It may be so, for there is an overwhelming amount of evidence that throughout the book he was guided by his "instinct as a novelist" and not by his instinct as a historian. Possibly this same inability to distinguish between the creations of his own fancy and historical fact was responsible for the statement, "in defence of the dialogue, that it is seldom imaginary; when not the words actually uttered by the speakers as historically recorded, it has been composed from their correspondence. For example", he goes on, "in Chapter I., Part I., pages 22 to 35, the dialogue has been taken almost verbatim from the letters of the Marquis de Mirabeau." The truth is that it is very seldom that one encounters in the dialogue anything taken verbatim from the letters of the marquis. In the passage cited there is more such material than on any other page of the book. Piecing together a dialogue from "words actually uttered by the speakers as historically recorded" was evidently too slow work for Mr. Trowbridge and he soon abandoned it.

The book is not, then, a serious biography, nor is it a good historical novel. There is certainly good stuff in Mirabeau's life for a historical novel, but just as certainly Mr. Trowbridge has not been able to utilize it.

He calls Mirabeau a "demi-god", proclaims him his "hero" and announces that he "preferred to see in him only his nobler and what he believed to be his fundamental qualities", but one seeks in vain in his book for proof that Mirabeau was such a man as Mr. Trowbridge would have us believe. Mirabeau was a remarkable man and possessed noble qualities, but the greatness of Mirabeau is displayed during the last period of his life and not in his love affairs and low intrigues. To justify his title, Mr. Trowbridge should have passed lightly over Mirabeau's early years and filled his canvas with the dramatic scenes of the national assembly in which Mirabeau showed himself truly great. In giving but seventy pages to this important period, he had little opportunity to justify his title and made but poor use of what opportunity he did have. Such a book as Mr. Trowbridge has written is an anachronism. He would do well to stick to his last. That last is, evidently, a novel.

L'Institut de France. Par Gaston Boissier, Gaston Darboux, Georges Perrot, Georges Picot, Henry Roujon, Sécretaires Perpétuels, et Alfred Franklin, Administrateur Honoraire de la Bibliothèque Mazarine. (Paris, H. Laurens, 1907, two volumes in one, pp. 203, 168.) This recent addition to the popular series *Les Grandes Institutions de France* consists of seven chapters admirably illustrated. The first, by M. Alfred Franklin, describes the buildings in which the Institute abides; the second by M. Georges Perrot, Perpetual Secretary of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, recounts the history of the Institute; the remaining five deal with the five academies which now compose it—the Académie Française, the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, the Académie des Sciences, the Académie des Beaux Arts, and the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques—each of which is treated by its perpetual secretary. The work is thoroughly popular; it is a noteworthy example of what the French call *vulgarisation* of statement in agreeably intelligible terms of matters thoroughly familiar only to masters of detail. While it makes no pretensions, however, to the exhaustive authority found only in books of formal reference, it conveys a remarkable amount of information in a manner so sympathetic as in itself to be instructive.

For one cannot read these pleasant pages without catching the spirit of them—the spirit of men who have been happily familiar with their peculiarly French subjects throughout their mature lives. The seriousness of French scholarship, as well as its amenity, is implied throughout. So is the instinctive aptitude for formal organization which has long made the academic life of France so normal, so vigorous, so productive, so stimulating.

Historically, the while, this book has an interest perhaps not quite apprehended by its writers. It sets forth with animated precision the manner in which the elder academies were established in the "great century" of Louis XIV.; and how the Revolution suppressed them, one and all. It tells how the Institute was established to replace them by the Convention, in 1795. It describes how, with certain modifications, the old academies revived as sections of the Institute, how they thus persisted throughout the Empire, and how at last, under the Restoration, their traditional names were restored to them. Yet it loyally insists on the persistent vigor of that Revolutionary foundation, the Institute, which firmly and happily unites and embraces them all. Thus, beyond almost any other book on which one could instantly lay hand, it implies at once the love of system and the love of tradition combined in the characteristic temper of France. It implies, too, both the strength and the futility of Revolutionary polity. This could prune, and could innovate, with splendidly humane enthusiasm; it could not eradicate. The Institute is now itself a tradition, not supplanting, but strengthening, the elder traditions with which its career has become intertwined. It is only through some wider recognition, such as this signally happy one, that all the French past has its glories, that the France of the future can rise to its full power and dignity.

BARRETT WENDELL.

Anecdotes Historiques par le Baron Honoré Duveyrier. Publiéés pour la Société d'Histoire Contemporaine par Maurice Tourneux. (Paris, Alphonse Picard et Fils, 1907, pp. xxvii, 358.) The Société d'Histoire Contemporaine deserves but little praise for the publication of this volume, which undoubtedly has less to commend it to serious attention than any other for which the society has stood sponsor.

While, no doubt, a competent lawyer who filled with credit several offices for which his legal training may be presumed to have fitted him, Duveyrier never held any office of real importance and was never a participant in important historical events. With two or three exceptions he had no especial opportunities for witnessing important events or securing evidence concerning them. As a commissioner to investigate the mutiny at Nancy, as a special emissary to Condé, and as a member of the Tribunate throughout its existence, Duveyrier had his best opportunities to witness affairs concerning which the historical student and the memoir-reader would gladly hear more, but of these, save a brief interview with Bonaparte, not a word does the worthy octogenarian record. Duveyrier fell in the limbo between the emigrating or guillotined aristocrats and the Revolutionary reformers and terrorists; but, if credence is to be given to his *Anecdotes* written under Louis Philippe, and printed in 1837 in one hundred copies, he might be considered an Orleanist. A clear, competent, well-informed explanation of the career of Égalité would be invaluable, but the attempt to defend him against

the accusations of complicity in the events of October 5 and 6 has little merit except as the rambling recollections of events forty years in the past, written by an old man who had received a retainer from the duke himself and who was anxious to win the favor of the duke's son for his own sons.

From page 167 it appears that Duveyrier's personal papers were destroyed during the Terror, and from page 2 that he was without his later papers when writing. On page 2 and elsewhere he prides himself upon the clearness and correctness of his memory. In spite of this the suspicions of the reader are aroused and investigation reveals discrepancies of a curious and even serious sort. The result is that the whole narrative is so subject to suspicion that an historian can give it no weight except as confirmatory evidence.

The two longest articles are the one already mentioned on the Duke of Orleans, and another on the "Biens Nationaux Romains", in connection with which he was employed by the Directory. The best reading is in the briefer anecdotes of Dumouriez and Fouché. The introduction by M. Tourneux is good as far as it goes, but it should have included a full biographical account of the self-complacent and garrulous old baron.

GEORGE M. DUTCHER.

Correspondance du Duc d'Enghien (1801-1804) et Documents sur son Enlèvement et sa Mort. Publiéés pour la Société d'Histoire Contemporaine par le Comte Boulay de la Meurthe. Tome II. *Découverte du Complot: La Sentence de Vincennes.* (Paris, Picard et Fils, 1908, pp. 469.) The Société d'Histoire Contemporaine and Count Boulay de la Meurthe deserve hearty praise for the successful completion, after the lapse of four years, of the work of collecting and publishing all the documents which can throw light upon the fate of the Duke of Enghien. The first volume, published in 1904 (reviewed in the AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW, X. 423), contained the correspondence of the Condés and Bourbons relating to the duke and to plots, such as that of Cadoudal, against the First Consul. These documents showed clearly the nature of the schemes, the responsibility of the Count of Artois as their patron or promoter, and not only the innocence of Enghien, but even his outspoken disapproval of political assassination.

The present volume contains more than 150 documents relating directly to the fatal event of March, 1804, from which month most of them date. Instead of following the exact chronological order, the editor has wisely arranged the documents, according to their character, in four chapters. The first is perhaps the most interesting portion of the two volumes, for successive documents reveal, almost day by day, the work of the secret police of the Consulate, and show how, bit by bit, it ferreted out the royalist, military, and republican plots, and the conspiracy of Cadoudal, and ultimately brought the Duke of Enghien under its surveillance. The workings of Bonaparte's mind are exposed and the selection

of his victim becomes explicable. The second chapter follows the events of the arrest, and the third, of the trial and execution. They add little new information, but for the first time place all the documents before the reader. The final chapter gives the aftermath of the tragedy, including the diplomatic correspondence, especially the reports of the various ambassadors at Paris to their respective sovereigns.

The collection and arrangement of the documents has been done with the greatest diligence and discretion. The citations for the documents, whether from manuscript or from printed sources, is frequently inadequate for the guidance of the student. The annotation is generally complete and satisfactory. A thorough index would have doubled the usefulness of the work. It was perhaps excusable to let the excellent introduction of the first volume stand for both, but a comprehensive narrative summary of the immediate circumstances of the tragedy, written with the editor's complete mastery of the materials, would be a welcome addition to this volume.

GEORGE M. DUTCHER.

Geschiedenis van het Nederlandsche Volk. Achtste Deel. Door P. J. Blok. (Leiden, A. W. Sijthoff, 1908, pp. 334.) The professor of the Fatherland's history at the University of Leyden has placed the readers of his previous seven volumes under obligations of thankfulness for this final work of rapid review of events and movements from about 1835 until the opening of the twentieth century. This extra issue is in bulk about half the size of each of the others and is in the nature of an *Anhängsel*, though a valuable summary of Dutch affairs, almost to date. Indeed one wonders at the courage of the former preceptor in the royal household in even mentioning certain themes, which millions of Hollanders look upon not as dead facts, but as still burning questions. We are bound to say that Dr. Blok, being a disciplined historian, has passed the ordeal of the hot plowshares safely. It would be difficult to find out from the text, when he is picturing affairs in the cockpit of partizan politics, or sketching Kuyper and Schaepman and the "Liberaal" leaders, to what stripe or color of party the historian himself belongs; and this, in a land where, in spite of so much modern legislation, sectarian religion and active politics are so inter-blended.

The volume opens in the middle of book xiii. and completes book xiv. The historian depicts widely the last days of the unpopular King William's reign and passes in rapid review the initial years of William II., the wise and conciliatory king. One cannot but note a parallel with the succession of Frederick Henry to Maurice, in the days of the Republic. William III., an able and brilliant ruler, long outlived his usefulness, saving his own reputation and conferring a vast benefit on the Fatherland when he took for his second wife the German princess Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont. However, the outstanding figure on

Blok's final pages is not royal but popular, one of the people's own brothers, Thorbecke. His statesmanship completed the work of Hogen-dorp, who had made a kingdom in name fulfil the hopes of the federalism that for two centuries passed for a republic; but Thorbecke prepared the Netherlands to resist the disintegrating effects of the revolutionary wave of 1848; and this he did by both strengthening popular freedom and safeguarding the throne, later guiding the nation with consummate statesmanship for a quarter of a century. Modern economics and the affairs of the East Indian colonies are set forth with some fullness, but the relations of the Netherlands to the Franco-Prussian and South African wars are merely glanced at. Exceedingly valuable, in its terse, graphic array—often making an elect word do the work of many sentences—is Blok's survey of literature, art, customs, fashions and economics, which makes this an outline "history of our own times" in Nederland. Index, notes on sources, references to authorities and map are up to the preceding high standard. In a word, this volume is less valuable as a history than as an accurate and illuminating handbook of references. It will answer many questions.

WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS.

Frederic William Maitland: Two Lectures and a Bibliography. By A. L. Smith, Balliol College, Oxford. (Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1908, pp. 71.) These lectures, by an Oxford don of the highest reputation as a teacher of history, are thoughtful discussions of Professor Maitland's historical method, of his conception of history, and of the quality of his work. In the first lecture the clue to Maitland's greatness is found in his spiritual conception of history, which may be regarded as a religious conception, although he called himself a dissenter from all the churches, and in his broad and profound human sympathy, with which his imagination, insight and humor are closely allied. In the second lecture, Maitland is considered as a "converted lawyer", come back to the historical fold, whose legal training gave him an interest in the history of ideas and a practical, as opposed to a purely academic, point of view. "We now study history in order that yesterday may not paralyse to-day and to-day may not paralyse to-morrow." Indeed, as Mr. Smith points out, in Maitland's most important work, that relating to the ideas of corporateness and community, the historian's vision became, as may be believed, prophetic of the future organization of society.

In so brief a study of so great a man, much that should be said has not been touched upon. This the author of these excellent lectures would be the first to admit; and it is to be hoped that he, or another, will devote a book many times the size of this to so worthy a theme. To such a work, a necessary preliminary has been performed in the long bibliography of writings by and upon Maitland, and of reviews of his works, which is included in this volume.

Die Entwicklung der altchinesischen Ornamentik, von Werner von Hoerschelmann. [Beiträge zur Kultur- und Universalgeschichte herausgegeben von Karl Lamprecht, IV.] (Leipzig, Voigtländer, 1907, pp. 48; with 32 tables.) From real objects and from the numerous illustrations contained in a few standard Chinese books, the author finds that the geometric patterns and the ornamental designs of animals which are common in metal works of the Shang dynasty (1766-1122 B. C.) become freer and more varied in those of the Chow dynasty (1122-221 B. C.); and that under the Han (202 B. C.-220 A. D.), especially after Wu Ti's expeditions and the introduction of Buddhism, animals and plants, and even man, are represented in far richer variety and with marvelously greater freedom and truth to nature. Here the influence of Indian, western Asiatic and Hellenistic designs is considered unmistakable. Chinese art has received a new impetus, and is passing from the stage of mere ornamentation to that of free art, namely painting.

K. ASAKAWA.

The Bibliographer's Manual of American History, containing an Account of all State, Territory, Town and County Histories relating to the United States of North America, with Verbatim Copies of their Titles and useful Bibliographical Notes, together with the Prices at which they have been sold for the last forty years. Compiled by Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M.D. Edited and revised by Stan. V. Henkels. Volume II., F to L, nos. 1601-3103. (Philadelphia, Stan. V. Henkels and Company, 1907, pp. 349.) In books of reference of this sort, form and matter are usually so thoroughly fixed in the first volume that we are not to expect serious improvement in the second. Dr. Bradford's book shows from F to L the same faults which it showed from A to E. It is far from complete within the scope which the preface defines; and this could not fail to be the case when for the first twelve letters of the alphabet not 3000 titles are given. Of these titles there are in foreign languages almost none that do not contain misprints. In one title the reviewer noticed eight. The authorities for the annotations are almost always the statements of sale catalogues, all of which are taken as equally true, though in many cases they are inadequate and misleading. A few specimens may be given of the sorts of errors which recur. At number 1611 we have *Falcknern* for Falckner because the former (dative) appears on the title page; at number 1612 we have *Falndrau* instead of Flandrau, involving a great displacement; at number 2036a the "Gentleman of Elvas" is strangely declared to have been De Soto himself. At number 2212 we have J. A. Urlsperger, *De Praestantia Coloniae Georgico-Anglicanae* (1747), improperly entered under "Heckingio, Gottfrido" [sic], because the name of the latter worthy as presiding over the academic exercises occurs in capitals and in the ablative upon the title page, while Urlsperger's is less conspicuous. Yet the book of course contains, as was explained in our notice of the first volume, a great deal of useful matter.

Narratives of Early Virginia, 1606-1625. Edited by Lyon Gardiner Tyler, LL.D., President of the College of William and Mary. [Original Narratives of Early American History. Volume V.] (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1907, pp. xv, 478.) This volume edited by Dr. Tyler deals with the London Company period of the Virginia settlement. The purpose of Dr. Jameson and of Dr. Tyler has been to include the most important original narratives of that period. Much has been selected from John Smith, in fact, in a volume containing 460 pages, 294 pages have been taken from Smith's *True Relation*, from the *Description of Virginia and Proceedings of the Colony*, and from his *General History* (the fourth book). The remaining 166 pages of the volume contain the *Observations of George Percy, 1607*; the *Relation of Lord Delaware, 1611*; a *Letter of Don Diego de Molina, 1613*, to the King of Spain urging the destruction of the colony and describing conditions in Virginia, and a *Letter of Father Pierre Biard, 1614*, to the head of the Society of Jesus at Rome relative to the English settlement in America; letters of John Rolfe, 1614, and John Pory, 1619; *Proceedings of the Virginia Assembly, 1619*; *Virginia's Answer to Captain Butler, 1623*; the *Relation of the Virginia Assembly, 1624*, and *Discourse of the Old Company, 1625*; of which narratives nearly all are contained in Neill's *Virginia Company of London*, Brown's *Genesis*, or other books easily accessible.

In reviewing this volume, it is necessary to consider the purpose of the editors, namely, to include the most important and interesting narratives. It is undoubtedly a fact that the most interesting narratives have been selected. Had the editors used the word "documents" instead of "narratives", we should, of course, have needed to add much or to make a different selection; and indeed the many-sided history of the colony of Virginia under the company has not been, and probably cannot be, adequately treated in a volume of selections.

Accepting *Narratives of Early Virginia* as it stands, too high praise cannot be given to the splendid editorial work which has been done. The general reader who likes John Smith's vivacious narratives has often longed for an annotated edition. Dr. Tyler has annotated every selection, whether from Smith or others, in such a scholarly way that the book will not only prove helpful to general readers, but also to investigators in the field of Virginia history. Take some instances of his annotating of Smith's *Description of Virginia*. Smith speaks of the "two rivers of Quiyoughcohanocke", which, from the notes, we find to be "Upper and Lower Chippokes Creeks in Prince George and Surry counties". "Youghamund" is our Pamunky and "Matta-paniant" is our Mattaponi. Hundreds of such other annotations could be given to illustrate the carefulness with which Dr. Tyler has located the Indian geographical names and Smith's geographical explorations. The volume will, therefore, be gratefully received by students and lovers of Virginia history.

Our Colonial Curriculum, 1607-1776. By Colyer Meriwether, Ph.D. (Washington, Capital Publishing Company, 1907, pp. 301.) Of the various important phases of our social history, which it is agreed ought to be more extensively cultivated, least attention has been given to educational history, although it is generally admitted that our national development has been profoundly influenced by our system of education.

The volume noted above is a study of one phase of this subject during the colonial period. The author states that his purpose is to indicate what the different subjects in the curriculum then implied in the entire course from infancy to graduation in college. The book has eight chapters headed as follows: Elementary Course, the General College Course, Ancient Languages, Theology and Philosophy, Geography History and Modern Language, Mathematics, Science, Disputation. The title is misleading. The author covers a wide field and gives excessive space to a consideration of the curriculum of schools and universities in England and other European countries during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The portion of the book bearing strictly on the curriculum in the colonies is thus not as large as it should be. Moreover it is devoted rather to a discussion of the contents of text-books than to a clear account of the development of the colonial curriculum with illustrations of programmes of specific schools. The greater portion of the book has to do with collegiate subjects with the emphasis on conditions at Harvard. The curriculum at Princeton, King's College (Columbia), the University of Pennsylvania, and other colleges founded before the Revolution is not discussed.

The book is disappointing to the specialist in several particulars. It does not conform to the technical requirements of scholarship. The lack of references for certain important statements, the neglect to mention specific dates, and the habit of making broad generalizations on insufficient data impair the author's conclusions. The chief fault consists in assuming that a condition true in one section or colony or of one institution, at a particular date, is also true for all the colonies for the whole period. A case in point is the statement on page 35 that only a small portion of the people learned to sign their names, an assertion that needs more proof than is given. On page 68 the extraordinary statement is made that "It is well known that the elementary schools provided for generally by law in New England were mainly to teach Latin." Reference to the laws will show that only certain towns were to maintain grammar schools, and that the *elementary* schools in the smaller towns were to teach only reading and writing.

The author is at his best in describing conditions at Harvard and his analysis of text-books is good, though less complete than George E. Littlefield's *Early Schools and School-Books of New England*. The author does not refer to this book nor to Dr. Louis F. Snow's *The College Curriculum in the United States*, the early chapters of which contain the best recent discussion of the field in question. There is a

bibliography appended but no index. In spite of its incompleteness the book represents much study and should be in the library of all persons interested in this field.

MARCUS W. JERNEGAN.

Invitation Serieuse aux Habitants des Illinois by "Un Habitant des Kaskaskias". Reprinted in facsimile from the original edition published at Philadelphia in 1772, with an introduction by Clarence Walworth Alvord and Clarence Edwin Carter. (Providence, Rhode Island, 1908, pp. 53.) By 1772 the French people at Kaskaskia, educated by contact with pushing Americans and by the misgovernment of Colonel Reid and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, had arrived at the point of claiming political rights, and sent their agents to General Gage with a memorial asking that civil government be established in the Illinois country. While negotiations respecting the matter were being carried on there was printed at Philadelphia, in 1772, a pamphlet entitled *Invitation Serieuse aux Habitants des Illinois*. It urges the Illinois French to clamor for their rights and to adopt and maintain a stronger view of their importance as a colony. It is signed "Un Habitant des Kaskaskias". But one copy is known and this is preserved in the library of the Philadelphia Library Company. From this the tract has been reprinted, in one hundred copies, by the Club for Colonial Reprints, with an interesting and suitable introduction by Messrs. Alvord and Carter.

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789. Edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford. Volumes X., XI., XII., 1778. (Washington Government Printing Office, 1908, pp. 1338.) In matters of form and arrangement these volumes resemble their predecessors. The chief events with which they deal are the sending of the committee of conference to Washington at Valley Forge; the partial execution of the convention with Burgoyne; the election of Greene as quartermaster-general and of Steuben as inspector-general; certain emissions and depreciations of paper money; the discussions between Washington and Congress as to long enlistments; the alliance with France and the reception of Gerard; the dealings with the three British commissioners; the ratification of the Articles of Confederation by eleven states; and the arrival of the French fleet. The index to the three volumes seems excellent.

The Seven Ages of Washington: a Biography. By Owen Wister. (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1907, pp. xv, 263.) It would hardly be generous to take Mr. Wister at his word and criticize his book as a biography, which it assuredly is not. He has attempted, and he admits it in the preface, to give seven portraits of Washington, showing him as he appeared in his ancestry, his boyhood, his young manhood,

his married life, his command of the army, his presidency of the republic, and in the estimation of posterity. This portraiture, he thinks, is needed because we have received from previous biographers "a frozen image of George Washington held up for Americans to admire, rigid with congealed virtue, ungenial, unreal, to whom from our school-days up we have been paying a sincere and respectful regard, but a regard without interest, sympathy, heart—or indeed, belief".

This quotation is characteristic of the book's worst faults, which are crude historical knowledge and statements which are not consistent with themselves. It is crude historically because the ordinary biography of Washington does not present a "frozen image" of the man; nor is the true Washington that jovial and genial gentleman whom the author wants us to believe will appear in his book. It is inconsistent because it is impossible for one to have a "sincere and respectful" regard for a thing in which he has no "interest, sympathy, heart—or indeed, belief". The author has not a correct view of the historical setting of his portrait. He does not understand, for example, Jefferson's relation to the conditions which confronted him, relations which involved the whole political and much of the social situation in his day. So out of touch is the presentation with the history of the time that the informed reader will find it unreliable and the uninformed reader will get from it an erroneous view of a man whose best service was, not that he could swear on occasion and was careful with his wine, but that he had a sane and common-sense view of a difficult political and military situation.

Nor is Mr. Wister entirely acceptable from the standpoint of style. Although there is a rapid and attractive flow of words, there are many such crude expressions as that Congress "had none save Washington to look to for the safety of its skin" (p. 194), that mutiny was Gates's last chance and "he played it to the limit" (*ibid.*), and that "the infant Republic struggled tooth and nail" (p. 214). Strong adjectives are abundant and they are usually made to serve the purpose of adulation. Foot-notes are omitted, although in a book which claims to give a new view of Washington, they might well be abundant; there is no index; and the bibliography of twelve titles is so unimportant that it might have been omitted, even from the standpoint of the general reader.

The older school of hero-makers stressed Washington's personal virtues, a later school—whose influence has not yet died—stressed his dignity of appearance; Mr. Wister stresses his strong feelings. From the first we had a model for the young, from the second an ideal colonial gentleman, and from the third we have a man of human passions; all are idealized beyond reality. It would be good if some qualified student would write a life of Washington large enough to tell about his services with all necessary completeness, and scientific enough to recognize his limitations.

JOHN SPENCER BASSETT.

The Poems of Philip Freneau, Poet of the American Revolution. Volume III. Edited for the Princeton Historical Society by Fred Lewis Pattee of the Pennsylvania State College. (Princeton, The University Library, 1907, pp. xiv, 430.) The historian of literature has fixed Freneau's position among the poets. "He was", says Professor Trent, "the only genuine poet of consequence produced in America before the nineteenth century, . . . the first writer of American verse of whom it may be truly said that he had an affluence of talents and some traces of genius." But as an exponent of the feeling of his age his poems will ever have an interest for the historian of political and social conditions. Here we find such common feelings of the people of the day as contempt for Great Britain, disdain for even the suggestion of aristocracy and monarchy, devotion to democratic equality, sensitive love of liberty, national optimism, and welcome for fugitives from the unequal conditions of European society. The expression has sometimes the coarseness of the fanatic, and the verse is frequently mere doggerel, but the satire is keen and true to the class and community which were represented by the author. A few of his poems show a love of nature and a facility in elevated sentiment, but it is safe to say that he was most valued by the people of his day, as of ours, for this quality of popular interpreter.

The third and last volume of Freneau's poems covers the period from 1790, when he became an editor, until 1815, the date of the last contemporary edition of his poems. They include two periods of political interest; one while he edited Jefferson's party organ and the other while the second war with England was being fought. The poems of the first period are full of political subjects. Two deal with much spirit with the Jay treaty from the Republican standpoint (pp. 132; 133), seven are on our relations with France (pp. 84, 88, 89, 92, 99, 102, 106), and there are many others on incidents equally related to public affairs. Freneau's experience at sea makes him turn to maritime subjects and in this respect he is at his best in the War of 1812. He wrote about the navy in his Republican days, but not in a tone of admiration and patriotism. He has left three jeering poems of 1797 on the frigate *Constitution*, written when she was an offense to most Republicans because she was expected to fight republican France. But when fifteen years later the *Constitution* defeated the *Guerrière* he wrote most enthusiastically of the event. The majority of his later poems are connected with patriotic events, and although they have lost their partizan bias, they have not on that account lost their biting quality. With Freneau hatred of his country's enemies was quite as strong a stimulus as hatred of the Federalists.

Volume III., like its predecessors in the series, contains adequate notes explanatory of the text. It has also an index which applies to the poems as well as to the descriptions of poems and a bibliography of the poetry of Freneau.

Life and Times of Stephen Higginson. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. (Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1907, pp. viii, 306.) In this life of his grandfather Colonel Higginson reminds us how full of charm and free from reproach pietistic biography may sometimes be. The character of the subject in this case contributes to the happy result. Stephen Higginson led an active and honorable life, judged public questions with great sagacity and discussed them with rare vigor of expression, shunned office and made no claim to greatness, but held an advisory place of marked influence among great men and great events. Furthermore, his strong opinions were redeemed by personal charity and a sense of humor—as his biographer delightfully shows in the introductory anecdote. Such a career stands best on a candid statement of its merits.

The reader is doubtless aware of the calendar and collection of Stephen Higginson's letters published, with a brief sketch of his life, by Dr. Jameson in the *Annual Report of the American Historical Association* for 1896. Colonel Higginson made important contribution to this preliminary work, and on the sources there given or mentioned the present biography is chiefly based. The first chapters present Higginson's social and business environment and what little is known of his life during the Revolutionary period and of his personal share in the early politics of the "Essex Junto". From about 1782 the materials are more abundant, and one feels that the author might have worked out a clearer account of Higginson's policy in the Colonial (why this name?) Congress. On the other hand, nothing could be more effective than the characterization on page forty-two beginning: "The habit of the quarter-deck, in fact, went all through the Federalist party of Massachusetts."

Subsequent chapters show the remarkable effectiveness of Higginson's arguments for a stronger union of the states. His clear grasp of the many reasons, commercial, political and social, for this great reform constitutes his best claim upon the notice of posterity. He is duly awarded credit for the first suggestion of ratification by nine states in convention. Just praise is also given to his share in the suppression of the Shays Rebellion.

An account of "Laco" and his letters, in which judgment is left to some future biographer of Hancock, is followed by several further chapters on commercial and political affairs. These are full of interest, but the relations of Higginson to the history of the Federalist party could have been more closely traced. Also some rearrangement of material and the further development of certain questions might be suggested. The account of Higginson's invaluable work as navy agent and the glimpses of his later life are most entertaining. In the course of the book the author finds many opportunities for his genial felicity of observation, but limitations of space forbid quotation here.

JOSEPH PARKER WARREN.

The Journal of the Debates in the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, May—September, 1787, as recorded by James Madison. In two volumes. Edited by Gaillard Hunt. (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908, pp. xvii, 392; vi, 461.) This is a re-issue, evidently from the same type, of Madison's debates as printed in volumes three and four of Hunt's *Writings of James Madison*. By the use of a somewhat longer printed page and by the compression of the printed matter the text of this reissue is reduced to 168 pages less than that contained in the *Writings of Madison*. In one case at least a reference in a note has not been changed to conform with the altered pagination. Several slight corrections have been made in the introduction and in the text, but a number of errors have been left uncorrected.

It is unfortunate that the editor did not see fit to rewrite his introduction. The statement (vol. I., p. xi) that the "notes of Yates, King, and Pierce are the only unofficial record of the convention extant, besides Madison's" was misleading in 1902 when made in the introduction to the third volume of the *Writings of Madison*. Much additional material has been found and printed since 1902. The bibliographical information contained in Mr. Hunt's introduction is now superseded by that given in Professor Farrand's article on *The Records of the Federal Convention*, published in the number of this journal for October, 1907.

Mr. Hunt has supplied a somewhat urgent need by the separate issue of his edition of Madison's debates. Gilpin's edition was not printed from Madison's original manuscript. The fifth volume of Elliot and Scott's reprint are both based on Gilpin's text. The text in the *Documentary History of the Constitution* was printed from the original manuscript, but its indication of erasures and interlineations almost unfits it for use by the ordinary student or reader. The debates have been edited in a careful and scholarly manner. It may be proper, however, to express regret that the word "Journal" should have been used as part of the title of an edition of Madison's debates; such a use is not only inaccurate but leads to confusion, in as much as the notes to the debates contain frequent references to the printed journal of the convention of 1787.

W. F. DODD.

The Writings of James Madison. Volume VII., 1803-1807. Edited by Gaillard Hunt. (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908, pp. x, 469.) While we have nothing but praise for the manner in which Mr. Hunt has annotated his texts, and have no doubt that, given his principles of selection, he has made a judicious choice, we feel disposed to complain of the principles of selection themselves. In this volume of 469 pages, only thirty-six consist of matter heretofore unprinted. A little more than half of the pages reproduce what is already in the folio *American State Papers*. More than two-thirds of the remainder are occupied by Madison's *Examination into the British Doctrine con-*

cerning Neutral Trade, printed in 1806 and reprinted in *Letters and Other Writings of James Madison*, edited by Rives. Some of the rest is also in Rives. Twelve instructions written by Madison as Secretary of State, and one of his letters, are all that is new. The volume, in fact, is almost entirely made up of Madison's instructions. They are documents of great interest and importance to the student of history, and we admit the difficulty of making a choice when, voluminous writer though Madison was, one cannot expect that a collection of his writings shall be allowed to extend beyond a moderate number of volumes. But on the other hand there are, to mention no other parts of Madison's correspondence, among the Jefferson Papers nearly ninety of his letters to Jefferson written during these five years, not one of which Rives printed, and not one of which Mr. Hunt prints. They ought to be valuable to the historian. From extracts quoted by Mr. Henry Adams we should judge that they are so. They are quite fresh material, while sets of the *American State Papers* are in every considerable library.

The Union Cause in Kentucky, 1860-1865. By Captain Thomas Speed. (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1907, pp. xxiii, 355.) Mr. Speed's book is by no means a connected history of Kentucky during the Civil War. He belongs to a family honorably famed for friendship with Abraham Lincoln, which served faithfully and sacrificed much in behalf of the cause of the Union. Mr. Speed thinks that no proper treatment of the course of events in Kentucky has been made by those who have undertaken to write her Civil War history, and issues his own book simply to correct their mistakes. He mentions three histories, two of which, those of Collins and Smith, are Southern in tone; the third is by a Unionist, a writer no less distinguished than Professor Nathaniel S. Shaler of Harvard University. Naturally the Southern histories do not satisfy Mr. Speed; but Shaler's Unionist presentation satisfies him scarcely more. The Harvard professor goes much too far, he thinks, in declaring that after all the best brain and brawn of Kentucky went with the South; that only the "thinner soils" furnished men for the North, an inferior and impoverished stock; that the best leadership, both in politics and the field, took sides with the Confederacy.

Mr. Speed's material, though not well arranged, is abundant. His accuracy is vouched for by Justice John M. Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, who introduces the book with a letter of commendation. The Union cause could not have prevailed but for the loyal efforts of the border-states, among which Kentucky through position and character was perhaps most important. What precisely her Union men did it behooves us to know. Such an effort as this to set straight the record, an effort made by a witness on the ground and well-accredited, is surely entitled to consideration.

J. K. HOSMER.

Richard Hooker Wilmer, Second Bishop of Alabama. A Biography, by Walter C. Whitaker, Rector of St. John's Church, Knoxville, Tennessee. (Philadelphia, George W. Jacobs and Company, 1907, pp. 323.) This life of Bishop Wilmer of the diocese of Alabama is an excellent example of what a good personal biography should be. The story of the career here recorded runs smoothly from Alexandria, Virginia, where the eminent churchman passed his boyhood days, to the region of the upper James River in Virginia, to Richmond at the opening of the Civil War and finally ends with the long Episcopal residence in the suburbs of Mobile, Alabama.

The man's personality, his practical common-sense religion, his democratic ways and his rugged honesty stand out on every page. An ardent churchman, filled with a zeal which in many of his fellow-clergy amounted to extravagance and exclusiveness, he yet participated before the close of his life in a meeting which looked to the union of all Protestant churches. A strong secessionist in Richmond urging the members of the convention to hasten out of the Union and an unbending opponent to General Thomas, the military governor of Alabama at the close of the war, he nevertheless yielded with grace to the situation after 1865 and accepted advice and gifts from the North for the furtherance of his Alabama work.

Bishop Wilmer was in a position to see and hear much that would be interesting during the Civil War, yet his biographer does not reproduce a great deal that is of historical importance. He sharply criticized President Davis for retaining Bragg at the head of the Army of Tennessee after the latter had lost the respect of his subordinate officers; but he nevertheless steadfastly supported the president in the bitter months after the fall of Atlanta.

Though the book does not consciously enter, as indeed there was no occasion to do, into any account of the larger events that paralleled the ardent churchman's career, it does unconsciously shed grateful rays of light on Virginia life just before the war—especially the unique aristocracy that dwelt along the banks of the upper James where there was not a male communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church in a region more than a hundred and fifty miles long!

The sound sense of this eminent Southern leader comes out in his advice to farmers to keep their fences in order, plow their fields and reduce all useless expense if they would prosper, and in his criticism of those who look with scorn upon manual labor. Had there been more sturdy, rugged Wilmers, many of the ills incident to thriftlessness and squalid poverty in various sections of the South might have been escaped. This life of the Alabama clergyman well repays a careful perusal both from the viewpoint of church history and from that of a lively human interest.

WILLIAM E. DODD.

The History of North America. Edited by Francis Newton Thorpe, Ph.D. Volume XVI. *The Reconstruction Period.* By Peter Joseph Hamilton. (Philadelphia, George Barrie and Sons, 1905, pp. xxi, 571.) This is the sixteenth volume in George Barrie and Son's *History of North America* and it brings the work down to the close of the Reconstruction period and the restoration of white supremacy in the South. Francis Newton Thorpe, the present editor of the series, contributes an introduction in which he discusses in a general way the larger meaning of reconstruction—a meaning, which, he says cannot be fully known in America for many years, perhaps for centuries. Mr. Thorpe sees in the reconstruction of the South a great "organic and humane" movement full of good to the white race as well as to the negro since both were elevated to a "higher plane". It was, he says, "part of the general and ever slowly developing definition of the rights of men" and the Southern white man who criticizes the Reconstructionists ought not to overlook the "awful responsibility" for the black race that was lifted from his shoulders by the grant of full civil and political privileges to the negro.

The author is a Southern man though of Northern ancestry, a fact, which in the opinion of the editor, is an essential qualification for the task here undertaken, for, he says, "it is practically impossible for one whose experience has been wholly in the North to know the meaning of reconstruction."

Mr. Hamilton makes no pretense to having contributed anything new to the subject with which he deals but on the contrary admits that he has relied mainly on the various monographs that have appeared in recent years. His work shows that he has drawn largely from these sources although none of them are mentioned except in his prefatory note. Nowhere in the body of his book is there a single foot-note or citation of authority, neither of which, he says, was permitted by the plan of his work. His treatment of the reconstruction process in its various forms is so distinctly judicial that the story in many places verges on colorlessness. Nevertheless he characterizes the whole reconstruction movement as a "Tenth Crusade, an attempt to force upon the old Southern States . . . new ideals whose realization involved a complete change in state, family, church and industry" (p. 19). Again he says, "The methods pursued produced deplorable results for they were based upon theories and took no account of the silent, unconquerable resistance of race instinct and public opinion" (p. 526). In his treatment of such subjects as the "black codes", the freedmen's bureau, and the Ku Klux organization the author exhibits more conservatism than most Southern writers, though, regarding the Ku Klux movement, he expresses the opinion that there was no other course open to the South since some "control of the situation" was a necessity (p. 449).

The book contains fifty-six illustrations, mostly portraits, many of which are either inappropriate or out of place in the text. We note

some unimportant errors of fact: the veto of the Reconstruction Act was not the first to be overridden (p. 174) but the twentieth; *Hooper* on page 265 should be Hooker and *General* should be Colonel; Beauvoir (p. 84) is not in Louisiana but in Mississippi.

J. W. GARNER.

Chile: Its History and Development, Natural Features, Products, Commerce and Present Conditions. By G. F. Scott Elliot, M.A., F.R.G.S. With an Introduction by Martin Hume. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1907, pp. xxviii, 363.) Two attractive handbooks for the west coast of South America have recently appeared. That on Peru, noticed in the April number of the REVIEW, makes less of an appeal to the historian than does this volume on Chile, which devotes three-quarters of its space to history. Its author, Mr. Elliot, who has spent "a few months" in Chile, admits that there is "a certain audacity in a stranger venturing to criticize the Society of a country" where he has been so short a time (p. 273). But he is vouched for as "thoroughly qualified" by no less a person than Major Martin Hume in an entertaining, if rather superfluous, introduction.

There is a decided lack of proportion in the historical allotments. The well-known Araucanian wars are treated very fully, while the nineteenth century is slighted. The war with Peru and the Balmacedan revolution are accorded very weak treatment. Not only are such features as the behavior of the Chilean troops in Lima omitted entirely but there is no comprehensive grasp of Chile's foreign relations, and there is no mention of the "Baltimore" incident and our strained relations with Chile in 1891-1892.

At the end of the book is a "Bibliography". It includes Dundonald's *Autobiography* which has never a word about Chile, and omits altogether his important *Services in Chile, Peru and Brazil*. Separate entries are made for the tales of all the buccaneers whose voyages to the coast of Chile are found in the collections of Pinkerton and Burney but there is not the slightest reference to such indispensable aids as J. T. Medina's numerous works or even the entertaining and very valuable narratives of Lady Graham or Captain Basil Hall, which one would not suppose a loyal "Britisher" could have overlooked.

One gathers from the foot-notes that the author's main reliance has been Hancock. There has been little attempt to go back to the original sources. Indeed, the great collections of documents do not appear to have come within Mr. Elliot's horizon. It scarcely needs to be added that his work can hardly be regarded as a serious addition to our knowledge of Chilean history. Anyone who is acquainted with so much of her history as is given in Hancock's *Chile* and Akers's *South America* will find little that is new and miss much that is worthy of remark. Nevertheless, the last hundred pages, descriptive of present-day conditions, are well worth perusal. The index is inadequate but the map is excellent and the illustrations sometimes illustrate the text.

The book should really be judged simply as an entertaining handbook. From this standpoint the work has been well although rather hastily done. The result is an attractive *vademecum*, pleasing to the eye, light in the hand, and convenient in several ways both to the general reader and the traveller.

HIRAM BINGHAM.

TEXT-BOOKS

The Teaching of History, by Dr. Oskar Jäger. Translated by H. J. Chaytor, M.A. With an Introduction by C. H. Firth, M.A. (Oxford, B. H. Blackwell; London, Simpkin, Marshall and Company, 1908, pp. ix, 228.) This book has been translated from the German for the use of English teachers of history in elementary and secondary schools. Though it describes the conditions of historical teaching in German schools there are many hints of value for American teachers. It is not a book which enumerates special arts or methods of instruction except as they are given incidentally to the main purpose. This purpose is to tell how history is taught in Prussia, its aims, the reasons for the choice of particular historical periods, the order in which they should be studied, and the relation of history to other studies in the curriculum. The author says, "There is a general impression that our pupils learn history only during the so-called history hours; yet nothing is more obvious than the fact that historical information and impressions may be derived by our pupils from many other sources; consequently there can be no fruitful discussion of historical instruction until we have secured a clear view of these tributary streams of influence, if we may use the term, and their effect upon the main stream of historical teaching." This is the key-note of the book. Great emphasis is laid on the correlation of history with other subjects such as Latin, German literature, geography and religious instruction. An appendix contains illustrations of the "lecture" or story told the pupils by the teacher; *e. g.*, one on Events after Canossa treats of the difficult subject of the conflict between Henry IV. and Gregory VII. The book is a welcome addition to the literature of the subject.

M. W. J.

Manual of American History, Diplomacy, and Government. By Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of American History at Harvard University. (Cambridge, Published by Harvard University, 1908, pp. xvi, 554.) For a number of years, teachers of history have received material assistance in their work through the outlines and suggestions prepared by Professor Hart. This volume still farther renders us his debtors, for it not only contains a careful selection of the best material from the earlier volumes but embodies also significant topics and essential bibliographies adequate to bring the narrative down to the present. The three courses outlined in the edition of 1903 have been increased to six.